

at all common in this section. No captures were reported in 1894, while in 1895, four individuals were secured. Some of the oldest sportsmen tell me that they have observed this Swan quite regularly on Lac qui Parle during the spring and fall migrations. It is somewhat amusing to hear of the immense size of a Swan as reported by these gunners. Specimens weighing 50 pounds have been reported! The largest specimen I ever examined weighed 16 pounds and was very fat. A beautiful adult male now in my collection, shot near here on April 9, 1893, weighed only 15 pounds, but it was not fat. It measured as follows: length, 51.00; extent of wing, 77.00; wing, 28.00; tail, 7.00 inches.—ALBERT LANO, *Madison, Minn.*

White-faced Glossy Ibis Breeding in Minnesota.—I am glad to report that on June 22 and July 2, 1895, I took at Huron Lake, Jackson County, Minn., one mile from where two sets were taken in 1894, a set of three and one of four eggs (each complete) of the White-faced Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis guarana*) from exquisitely suspended nests of rushes, in rushes, and two feet above eighteen inches of water in a large rushy arm of the lake. Four pairs of birds apparently were breeding in a colony of Black-crowned Night Herons, Coots, and Pied-billed Grebes. A single nest each of Ruddy Duck and of Red-head were found, the former fifty feet, the latter about eighty rods, from one of the Ibis nests. Two fine male Ibises were taken.

I have just received (Nov. 10) from the big woods, seventy-five miles southeast of here, a very large dark specimen of *Scotiaptex cinerca*.—P. B. PEABODY, *St. Vincent, Minn.*

Ardetta neoxena from Wisconsin.—The Field Columbian Museum has just come into possession of an additional specimen of this rare Bittern through the gift of Mr. C. E. Akeley. Mr. Akeley shot the bird, which is now before me—a mounted specimen—on Lake Koshkonong, Wis., May 22, 1893. It is a male in full plumage. Compared with the type of the species (No. 2001, Coll. Field Columbian Museum, Chicago) it agrees minutely above; below the throat and neck are just a trifle paler chestnut, and there is just a little more white on the abdomen. Mr. Akeley tells me no other examples were seen.—GEORGE K. CHERRIE, *Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, Ill.*

The King Rail Again in Maine.—An adult male King Rail (*Rallus elegans*) was shot in Falmouth, Maine, on September 19, 1895, by Mr. Walter Rich, of Portland, and is now in my collection. The township of Falmouth lies northeast of Portland, and the locality where the bird was taken was a brackish marsh known as 'The Dyke,' about two miles from the city, near the mouth of the Presumpscot River.—HENRY H. BROCK, *Portland, Me.*

Baird's Sandpiper in Maine.—During the autumn of 1895 I made but two visits to the seashore and shot but seven Peeps, yet I secured two Baird's Sandpipers (*Tringa bairdii*). I passed the forenoon of Sept. 7 on Scarborough Beach, where I found less than a dozen Peeps and shot only five. Four of these were Semipalmated Sandpipers, the other was a Baird's Sandpiper. On Sept. 14 I went to the beach again. In walking the entire length of it,—perhaps a mile and a half,—I saw but three Peeps. One of them escaped me. The others were shot together, and proved to be an *Ereunetes* and a Baird's Sandpiper.—NATHAN CLIFFORD BROWN, *Portland, Me.*

Baird's Sandpiper at East Hampton, Long Island, N. Y.—On Sept. 17, 1895, a Baird's Sandpiper (*Tringa bairdii*) was shot at East Hampton, Long Island, N. Y., and another bird of apparently the same species escaped. A Semipalmated Sandpiper was with them.—C. WHEATON VAUGHAN, *New York City.*

The 1895 Migration of *Charadrius dominicus* in Massachusetts.—Nantucket Island. The prevailing wind on August 13 was N. W.; on the 14th, east; on the 15th, S. W.; on the 16th, S. E.; on the 17th and 18th, S. W.; on the 19th, north; 20th, N. E. and N. W.; 21st, N. W.; 22d, N. E. to N. W.; 24th, west; 25th, N. E.; 26th, east; 27th, 28th, and 29th, N. W. The weather during the entire migrating period was pleasant with absence of storms or high winds. As a result these birds undoubtedly passed many miles outside of us, and only a few scattering Golden Plovers landed. On August 24 it was foggy outside the island with fresh southwest wind. The first Golden Plovers of the season were observed on this date, a flock of five at the west end of the island, flying towards the west. Two other single birds were seen at the eastern end of the island. On August 31 I saw a lone Golden Plover, and on September 1 a flock of four, one of which was shot, this being the first one taken this season. Later in the day four others were shot, three of which were *young* birds. In all twenty-four Golden Plovers were seen. On September 9 a flock of forty Plovers were seen at the west end of the island. This flock was also seen at the east end, and was probably the only *flock* on the island. On September 19 I saw seven Plovers in a certain preserved field near the centre of the island. I also saw three others, one of which was a young bird. These a friend and I shot. I heard of a small bunch of Plovers having been sent up from Tuckernuck on this date, but I did not see them. Up to September 15 only one Golden Plover had been taken on Tuckernuck Island.

Not an Eskimo Curlew (*Numenius borealis*) has been seen as far as I have been able to learn this season. I have made repeated inquiries in the large Faneuil Hall Market in Boston, but have failed to learn of any Eskimo Curlew, and of but a few Golden Plover which had been